Story of the Taking of Yangtsun by the Allies.

HARD FIGHTING BY THE WAY.

Honors Won for the Americans by Col. Daggett's Charge.

esallant Work by the Japanese at Pelt-Sang After Leaving Tientsin-Chinese Routed Out of Strong Intrenchments by a Frontal Attack-Sufferings of the Americans From the Heat-British Miss a Chance-The Battle for Yangtsun-Accusations of Cruelty Against Russians and Japanese-Cosmopolitan Character of the Expedition. From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

IN CAMP NEAR PEIT-SANG, Sunday, Aug. 5 .-There is a mud wall which runs along the right bank of the river, sometimes near, sometimes far. Once the top of this well was a road. Now part of it is road, and for the rest, where the wall has tumbled down or been worn to a thin edge, the road goes where it lists, across the fields and round about. The fields were full of small corn and small grain. Now they are full of soldiers. We started out from Tientsin believing this was war, but just now as a big Fourteenth Infantry man came by and saw the huge dromedary eating broom corn

"Who said this warn't no blooming circus? There's the menagerie.

Thereupon a Jap cooly picked up the lead rope and started to hitch the dromedary to a ricksha piled full of bags of rice and boxes of American canned beef. It is right in front of the Russian camp. The big beast didn't like his new Job or else didn't understand it. He walked around in a ring and wound up the ricksha. Then a Russki came over and took him away from the Japs, and now he is eating broom corn again.

Meanwhile, the column marching past me has shifted three or four times. Now a gang of dirty Frenchmen, in washed-out overalls blue, with three or four kinds of leggings and gaiters and some with none of any kind, are stringing along in columns of threes and begging water from the more thrifty Russians. en I began to write this an American pas train with ammunition was going up. Here come the Annamese with their pancake hats and red sash flaps, and a mule cart, two mules tandem, hauling four Frenchmen, and a lot of Jap coolies dragging longshoremen's trucks loaded with bags of rice.

Almost everything this world affords in the way of soldier man, and all his schemes of getting his chow and his ammunition to the front, are going up this mud wall toward a place on the Pei River, about a mile from here, where there was a Chinese camp this morning which now is Japanese. Here come the Welsh Fusileers. In the time it took to write that sentence and answer a question as to the location of American headquarters, they shifted to a Jap pack train. Our signalmen have just gone up, setting their poles and stringing their wires. Then come the British Naval Brigade with tandem mule carts. Then more Then some single pony carts, about the best kind of transportation for this country yet shown. In another hour Gen. Chaffee will have direct communication with Tongku by his own will. More Japanese coolies this time with British plunder, the British having taken the Japanese example and hired a lot

of coolles in Nagasaki. PLAN OF ATTACK ON PEIT-SANG.

I started down here from headquarters look for my cart with chow and water. The line has been going up for two hours now and the last of it is more than a mile down the wall yet. And now here comes an Indian service pack train back for more, having been up once and unloaded. This thing is getting complicated. It began with the intention of telling something ultimately about the fight the allies—no the Japanese—had this morning for the boasted Chinese position of Peit-Sang where there are supposed to be Chinese soldiers in thousands, numbering anywhere from fifteen to forty-five. The Russians have set up at instrument on the wall and are getting ready to heliograph some damnatory dots and dashes across country. But about the fight.

When the allies marched out of Tientsin -the settlements-yesterday afternoon, man, jack and coolies, it was the plan that the Russlans should go up on the left bank of the river with the French, and the Japanese, British and Americans were to go on the right bank. Camp was made along the fringe of villages that mark the northern limit of Tientsin. It rained so hard that the men swore the Chinese had contrived to turn the river on them. Very soon after 2 o'clock this morning the

men were routed out and before daylight were on the march. The Japanese had the advance of the western column, with the British and Americans behind them. The Russians were supposed to take care of the Chinese left, across the river. The Terrible's 12-pounders opened the action, having moved forward into position near the river north of the Hal-Ku arsenal. They shelled the first village to the north of where the arsenal was.

The Chinese replied at once with such accuracy that the first shell sent half a dozen civilian who had come out to see the fun scattering for their lives. The British guns were too much for the Chinese and the latter soon gave up the struggle. Then a few Japs went int the village and cleaned it out, capturing tenguns. To the westward, under cover of the Pao-tingfu road the line was well out. The Chines opened on it with shell fire and the first shrapnel killed two Japanese cavalrymen and their

horses. The Japs were ready, but the Americans and British had not yet reached their positions The Japs did not wait, however. They went in on a frontal attack against the Chinese extreme right, where it rested on the Pao-ting-fu road, and the line of trenches leadingtoward

GALLANTET OF THE JAPS.

In a beautiful line and in magnificent order the little fellows went to their work, their white caps showing through the cornfields like the bullseyes of a thousand targets. The Chinese fire was terrific, but it did not check the attack. The Japs kept on steadily, and when the Chinese stopped their guns Fukushima's men only pressed the harder, for they realized that they were nearing the goal. It was hot work, and many a man was hit, but it seemed only a few minutes before the Japs had doubled the Chinese right back on itself and were rolling the pigtails up in their own trench

Further down our line the Japs had extended into the positions originally intended for the British and Americans. The Royal Artillery got over the Pac-ting-fu road and into action against the arsenal, and a Jap battery joined them. The Chinese tried to reply, and for a little time were effective, but soon were silenced. Then the infantry went in, and the Chimese litout for Yangtsun.

It doesn't sound as if very much were done, but when the time came to gather up the dead and wounded the Japanese had another example of the cost of a frontal attack against

floers were among the killed. They got revenge by Loing along the Chinese trenches and cheerfully popping off all the wounded

lying there. It was all over by 8:30 o'clock, and by 10 all the troops had come up even with the Chinese camp above Peit-Sang and halted. The Chinese had left in such a hurry that they had not destroyed their very excellent pontoon bridge. The Generals decided to camp for the night, and Gen. Gaselee sent the Bengal Lancers on this afternoon to spy out the land toward Yangtsun.

I started this out on the mud wall waiting for the Tucker cart. When it came there was a brief season of rest and refreshment. Just low turbans and their fluttering red lance pennow, in camp under the trees where the Chinese had their headquarters, we hear the Americans singing hymns in their Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting, away up at one end of the camp. Down at the long dark line. Instantly it halted, the other end a Russian band is playing the

Marseillaise," and all the French are joining in. gunners had found them out. The Russians gave up the plan of going up the left bank of the river because there was too much water, and all crossed behind the rest of as hard as spurs could drive their horses. us. That left the Chinese unmolested in their strong position between the river and the railout on this side of the river their left wing ran fast enough without waiting to try conclusions with such an enemy squarely on their flank. So ends the first day of the march to Pekin.

TRYING MARCH ON YANGISUN.

YANGTSUN, Monday, Aug. 6.- This was a ital day. We marched sixteen miles in stifling heat along sandy, dusty roads, and then for six hours fought through fields of tall corn and over the stiff embankment of the railroad, through half a dozen villages and over a set of trenches finer than even the Filipinos build. The fight took the Americans and part of the British more than a mile beyond their camp and evening found them with twenty miles to their credit.

The first of the start was early. Bugles were going soon after 3 o'clock and before 4 the men were crossing the bridge of boats. The Americans and British had the advance, marching road and the British by the river road. Two companies of the Second East Siberian Regiment formed the advance guard and the main body of just back of where I am sitting on the wall Russians followed the British along the river road. The Japanese sent a large force up the right bank, and the remainder with the field batteries followed the Americans by the railroad embankment. The French followed the Japanese, and then came the interminable tangle of baggage and supply trains, stretching away miles in rear of the fighting men.

The march was through the usual flat country covered with truck gardens and fields of tremendously tall broom corn. An occasional clump of trees marked the place where on a little rise of ground a collection of mud huts ad been gathered into a village. The pace was rather fast and there were very few stops for rest, so that the men were well worn out when they came in sight of the village that marks the southern outskirts of Yangtsun.

The Russian advance guard swinging unincernedly along the road ran into a very hot rifle fire at the edge of this village and the colinns were halted while Gen. Gaselee and Chafee climbed up a big sandhill beside the road and looked over the country. From the top of the sandhill all the battlefield lay out like a relief map. Yangtsun lay close north, the village on the outskirts being a mile and a half away. To the eastward, half a mile off, was the railroad embankment. From Yangtsun a double line of villages, half a mile apart, curved away to the east and south, following the curve of the railroad, and the inner line about a mile from it. The railroad crosses the river on a big

bridge a mile or more below Yangtsun. THE BATTLE BEGINS.

railroad bridge. The Chinese right was thrown across the river and had two small guns posted on the railroad embankment. The ruins of Admiral Seymour's train stand on the track where they were abandoned and the Chinese were about the two nearest the river.

As soon as the Chinese formation became apparent, the dispositions to meet it were nade. The First Sikhs and Twenty-fourth Punjaubls were deployed along the right of the wagon road, the Fourteenth joining them right and extending to the railroad. The Ninth and the marines crossed out to cover our extreme right. The Royal Artillery 15-pounders were posted at the west of the main road and Reilly's guns swung into ection across the railroad and well up toward port of the Si he and Punjaubis and the Seventh Rajputs in reserve. So they went into the fight, Russians, Sikhs, Punjaubis, Welsh, Rajputs, proper Englishmen, and Americans, not

mitting the Irish. BOYAL ARTILLERY LOSE & CHANCE

On our side the artillery began the real fight The work of the Russian advance guard being merely a developer, and right at the start the Royal Artillary missed the chance of a lifetime. When the rifle fire between the Russians and the Chinese at the angle formed by the raiload and the wagon road was at its liveliest long line of Chinese was observed leaving Yangtsun for one of the villages to the eastward. The gaudy banners flapped in the brisk breeze and showed the position of the column at every turn. There were the bright reds so much affected by the Chinese and an ecasional vellow and blue Imperial flag. In all, fourteen of them rose above the tall Kaolian and beckoned the Royal Artillery to fire

Capt. Wingate, chief of the British Intelligence Office, hopped up and down on the sandnill and pointed them out to the commander of the Royal Artillery.

"There's your chance, Mr. Gunner," he said, 'you'll never have such another in all your

But Major Hay was not inclined to take it. He looked on without any show of interest for minute or so and then said, with a wave of his and toward fhe American battery down by the

Afterward he explained that the range was too great, but it was scarcely four thousand ards. They were then waiting in the road beside the sandhill and could have been in action in five minutes. Gen. Gaselee saw, out said nothing for a few minutes. Then he sent a message to Gen. Chaffee, who had started to join his men, asking him to send

Reilly against the Chinese lines

AN ARTILLERY DUEL Reilly at once crossed the railroad embanknent but, by the time he had got near the proper sition for opening up, another request came from Gaselee and the Chinese got away unnolested. They swung around behind the illage and, coming back in front of it, planted heir banners in the Kaolian and seemed to alt. As a matter of fact the men left the anners there and advanced through the Kaolian clear to the railroad embankment. where they came in ahead of and a little on the ight flank of the Pourteenth

Meantime both British and American batteries had gone into action, firing at the guns the hinese were serving from positions in their centre and leit. Some of the Chinese guns made very good practice, exploding their shells all around Reilly's battery. But the guns were ill small and the shells did no damage. Off hehind one of the villages at the east the Chinese had a small battery, two or four guns, but Reilly very quickly convinced them of the wisfom of going still further away. Then he shelled the village and set a few fires.

ing through the two villages on the river bank to the railroad embankment. For the other, old men and cooly non-combatante who could the Bengal Lancers were missing a chance to not flee or had not desired to run away. Reilly vin great distinction. The extreme left of the Chinese line lay in a village almost due east of the Chinese retreat. the sandhill. It was held by a force of about a few nore than three hundred and four of next village north. There was a great oppor
of dust moving rapidly off to the north and that they had 3,000 men. Now they say 4,500.

Generals, who therefore expect to wait at the start that they had 3,000 men. Now they say 4,500.

Todays as a Decelly as a Dec

Lancers didn't know it. The embankment is about fifteen feet high, and the Kaolian is fully that, so that they could not see even the banners the Tartars carried. Word could have been sent to them from the hill, but the order had just been given them to report to Gen. Chaffee to serve on his right flank as he might direct. The General did not see the Tartars, and when the Lancers reported to him they were sent in just beyond the Ninth and the extension of our

LANCERS DRIVEN BACK.

The Lancers swung forward through the tall kaolian, a long, dark line, with only their yelnants showing above the green. Their skir-mishers were well out ahead of them. Suddenly there was a puff of blue smoke far above Another puff, and then a third. The Chinese

The long line wheeled, as the skirmishers did, and back through the kaolian they ran Chaffee, standing on the embankment near the battery, saw it, and a word to Rellly sent road; but when the Japanese had chased them | half a dozen shells on a screaming quest for the Chinese guns. Whether they found out the enemy or not, the Chinese guns ceased firing, and that was the last seen or heard of

All this time the centre was doing nothing and for a little while it was to have the hottest work of the fearfully hot day. The banners in the cornfield in front of the village had disappeared in a cloud of dust to the northeast. The Russians had come up and were sending a long column in on the left to support their two companies, who were still outside the village where they had begun the day's One of their field batteries went in beside the Royal Artillery 15-pounders.

From road to railroad embankment was ttle more than half a mile. The Sikhs and Punjaubis deployed in quincung formation, which against the carelessly aimed Chinese fire seemed to the civilian observer on the sand hill in two columns, the Americans along the rail- | to be the formation most likely to result in large squade, a formation that surprised Gen. Gaselee mensely, for he thought it was the way they intended to fight. But as they drew near the fighting zone they deployed into the old familiar in brown line, a far better formation than hat of the r neighbors on the left.

> We had seen the dark blue Chinese figure ssing from one side of the railroad embankment to the other, and back again, for some time. Now as our line disappeared in the kaolian the Chinese all dropped over the far side of the embankment and very soon the rattle of their rifles told us that the real fight was on. Then for nearly an hour there was nothing but the crash of small arm fire and the roar of the guns. The Chinese shelled our advance well in spite of the work of our guns, and threw up so many columns of dirt and smoke ahead of our line that several times the British officers on the sand hill declared they were exploding mines.

BRAVE CHARGE BY AMERICANS.

Sharply distinct from the scattering, slithering fire of the British troops were the crashing volleys of the Fourteenth. Across the embankment, the Ninth and the marines were meeting little opposition, Reilly's work having apparently cleared the way for them. As they swung off to the east, away from the embankment, a V-shaped gap opened up behind ur right and centre.

It was along the left leg of this V that the Chinese were making their stand, and the Indians and the Fourteenth went straight against them. There the best event of the day happened, and the honor fell to the Americans. The Reyal Artillery and the Russian battery The fight began at the village just below the | kept up a lively fire as the line advanced, the Royal Artillery against the embankment and the Russians in the villages about the station and bridge, sheat of their own men. The combination of their own shells going over their heads, the thinese shells coming among them and the heavy Chinese rifle fire was pretty difficult for the Indian troops to stand. The Chinese ran a small gun well down the embankment and began a lively and very well directed are with it, shoeting at the dust our line kicked up, for the khaki uniforms were

invisible in the corn. As the advancing line drew nearer the Chinese the track with Reilly's Battery and two and the fire grew hotter, the Sikhs and Punjauble began to waver and show signs of has ing enough. They were not suffering unduly but they developed a tendency to get behind the grave mounds that were scattered thickly through the fields and to stay there. Col. Dag-Yangtsun. The Welsh Fusileers were in sup- gett of the Fourteenth saw that if the embankment were to be taken it must be with a rush and that was the time So he called to his line. and with the old American yell they started on the long-waged double that covers the ground

> They were tired by the long march, and nearly exhausted by the fearful heat in the tall corn, where no breath of moving air could reach them, but at the word they sprang forward on the run. The British officers saw and tried to follow suit, but their men had small heart for the work. Some of the officers themselves were in the forefront of it all, but when the line, with Col. Daggett leading, swept out of the corn and up the embankment, very few black heads and yellow turbans were in it. The embankment was won and the Chinese were in wild re reat across the field beyond it. Col. Daggett ordered his blewn, tired men to lie down against the embankment and rest.

AMERICANS KILLED BY ENGLISH SHELLS.

The Chinese had posted some guns well to the north of the embankment, out of reach of our artillery, and began shelling it heavily as soon as their men quit it. Col. Daggett had his men get close under the embankment to take cover from this shelling. The line had gone in without carrying colors. The Royal Artillery did not know that they had reached the embankment and pounded away with their 15-pounders, making excellent practice. Thus our line was between two shell fires.

When the men took cover on the near side of the embankment ditch they got the Chinese shrapnel, but on the far side they got their own, which was werse. Twelve 15-pounder shrapnel burst among men of the Fourteenth. One shell struck within a few feet of Capt. Reynolds and killed three men, wounding four. Capt. Tillson reported officially that three shells burst among

The men had taken cover in a Chinese hut with some of the Sikhs and Welsh Fusileers. The Sikhs ran away when the shells began to come from their own side, but the Fusileers thought as did the Americans, that under such circumstances one place was as good as an-

Gen. Chaffee took the Ninth, the marines and the battery well over to the east in a wide sweep through the villages of the inner line that brought them back to the road well above the railroad station and in the rear of the Chinese first position. They met very little opposition, the Chinese making but one show of standing in the whole day. Over they came under a pretty severe cross fire for a few minutes, and there unlucky Lieut. Lang was wounded for the third time in his recent war experience, once in the Philippines and once before Tientsin. When they first got out of it the Ninth were certala they had been fired at by the French, but in point of fact the French were far in the rear all day and

could not have done this firing.

RUSSIANS RILL NON-COMBATANTS. The Russians pushed through on the left as soon as Col. Daggett's charge drove back the Chinese centre. Thereafter they advanced on the theoretical plans of the books, shelling pushed his battery far forward and hurried

And now the pushing little Japs got into the

tunity for the Lancers to cut them off, but the northeast showed where the Chinese were running. Every column got such a pounding from Reilly or the Japs that it ran all the harder. The fight began about 10 o'clock. Soon after 4 the last of the columns of dust disappeared and

> the day's work was over. In respect to the exhaustions from heat the 10, 1899, in Cavité province. The heavily loaded Americans began to fall out early and the march through the cornfields during the fighting dropped them by tens and scores. Gen. Chaffee estimates this evening that casualties and exhaustions reach 40 per cent. of his force. The casuaities are probably fewer than seventy-five all told, including three dead

AMERICANS SUFFERING FROM THE HEAT. The Americans have been feeling the march very much. Their outfit is the heaviest carried and they are the least inured to such work, and in the great majority of cases are debilitated by long tropical service. As a result, they have lined the way with their blankets and shelter tents, extra clothing and oven haversacks and canteens. The Japs carry a relatively as well as actually lighter burden. The hardy Russkies carry as many things but not so much of them, and the Indian troops are fighting men, not bearers of burdens. But to-day they all fell out. There was only this difference. The Russians straggled as badly at the Amerteans, but hung on to their kits. The Japanese but go forward. Its turn was coming now, gave up when they could go no further. I of Admiral Seymour struggled back into Tiensaw man after man of them throw up his hands and go down as if hit through the body. stretcher, and every bit of his gear was on They are wonderful soldiers.

Camp was made between the railroad emcornfields and in a few minutes had gathered where the fight began. Capt. Hutcheson, his seen some fighting with the Chinese. asualties. The Fourteenth started in line of Adjutant, put his boxed-up field desk, with all back was turned for five or ten minutes the Russians came. When Capt. Hutcheson got back box and desk were open, papers were strewn all over the yard, and some of them were gone.

The Russians and Japanese went on into Yangtsun and occupied the houses, littering up the streets and buildings with dead Chinese. In the first of the occupation of a place the Japanese are not very particular about the character or condition of the men they kill They are whimsical about it. Some men die quickly for no other offence than being Chinese. kill indiscriminately all they happen to find, except those big and hearty fellows who may be able to do a lot of work before they are shot or bayonetted.

GOOD WATER APPRECIATED. Just on the outskirts of Yangstun the Chinese had constructed a series of intrenchments to serve as a second line. They were beautiful renches, big. solid and scientifically done. The Japanese could not be driven out of them, but the Chinese ran so hard from their first line that

only those stopped at the second who fell over

the parapet and they only long enough to pick themselves up and be off again. South of these trenches, toward the railroad oridge, gardens lined the road on both sides and every garden had its well. Water is hard oget in China-water that one dares to drink Every man on this march has the phantom of yphoid fever constantly before him. The canteen of beiled river water with which I started out had been emptied long before I got to these gardens and the sweat had crystallized in white sait streaks on the back of my cont along the camera and binocular straps. It was a huge Russian with his head in his copper pail beside one of the wells, who stopped to take a breath after a long drink, and, seeing me, waved his hand in invitation to step. Then he drew a fresh bucket and held it out, grinning. I took the pail and it was cold-cold as if it had been sitting on a block of ice. The water was as clear as an Adirondack Mountain stream, and I turned to. The first quart was only wet and cold, but the next pint brought out the taste, and it was like water from home. Thereupon I registered a vow that I would camp beside that well. The letter of the vow the evening breeze from blowing out the candle by whose light this is written is the twin brother of that well, and behind me, in the garden, the peaches are in the fuzz and the grapes

hang thick in the arbor. To-morrow we rest and the Generals cenfer.

ONE SAD PHASE OF WAR. YANGISUN, Tuesday Aug. 7 .- It gets on your nerves and into your blood to see your dead and wounded. This morning the band of the Fourteenth went down by Gen Ghaffee's headquarters and played the Chopin march for eight poor fellows killed by bullets, shell and heat yesterday. They buried them in one grave just beside the read and put up a simple ough board fence about it. Then I went ever to the hospital and heard some of the stories of the men who were hit by the British shrapnel, and some of the men the Chinese get told hew it happened. Then I went over the field of yesterday looking for dead Chinese.

It seemed as if we surely must have done them a great deal of damage. I rode three hours steadily, most of it at the trot, and saw four dead soldiers and ten dead coolies. Somehow after that it did not seem so barbarous to go up into the Russian quarter of Yangtsun a part of the native city extend for a mile and and see the bayonetted dead lying about. It is a half north of the wall. Just where they end the transportation corps. The British have not in the rules of war, I know. There is no and the kaolian fields begin the Pao-ting-fu a battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the excuse for it. It is merely what the Chinese have done and are doing to our non-combatants and would do to us all if they could. So if you are not willing to get down to the level of the Chinese and kill non-combatants yourself, it does not jar you so much to see some one else do it.

The Japanese were accused of the most a troclous barbarities in their war against China. No doubt there are sensation mongers and makers along with this expedition who will repeat and if possible exaggerate the same accusa-tion. Sporadic cases are true of the Japanese. It is a common thing with the Russians. The British and Indian troops are not guiltless, and I myself have stopped an American enlisted man from shooting a defenceless coolie. It is no time to throw stones.

JAPANESE AGREE TO PUSH ON. Things go well and ill with us. The junks have arrived from below with supplies. Some of them got in last night and one of the American outfit was sent back with eleven of the most

seriously wounded. A junk which passed them

at 7 this morning get in about noon and re-

ported that five had died already. There seems to have been work for the Generals when they met this morning. They were in conference for nearly four hours. When it was over the Japanese had undertaken a task | road between them and a stretch of water so which it is safe to say no other commander here could have attempted. It means just double what they are really prepared to do. They have transportation and supplies for 6,000 men clear through to Pekin. They started with 12,000 to come to Yangtsun in the hope that the extra British troops to raise Gaselee's force to on from here was made. But the Chinese had been so well whipped in Tientsin that they were easily chased away from Pelt-Sang and here, and the resistance was hardly worth counting. The demonstration showed that the Chinese | the Seymour expedition and the fighting in front strength had been overestimated very largely. of the walled city to consider as precedents in Pukushima and Yamaguchi grasped this at estimating the vigor of the Chinese defence Two things were happening while this was each village and clearing it out by rife fire once. The military proposition was to chase of this position. They know that beyond as they advanced, long after all the enemy the Chinese at all hazards as fast and as far as the Chinese at all hazards as fast and as far as Peitsang is Yangtsun, a position naturally we can—never let up or give them a chance to fully as strong at this. The river road to Pekin

> and maybe through Pekin. That was the question of What, that the Gen-

tions and keep open the line up the river. In view of the urgent necessity of going on at once | the Russians can get the road in working order and the hopelessness of waiting for the arrival | that far. of more British or American troops, they have decided to go on with their whole force of day was like Lawton's terrible march of June | 12,000, two brigades, and make the transportaon for one brigade, all they have now working, do the work for both It is a bold stroke. On the land transportation, carts and pack trains, they have supplies for 6,000 m n for four days. On their junks they have supplies for 6,000 men for five days. Doubling the force means cutting the supplies in two, and the Japanese four and a half days in sight, and double work for their wagon and pack trains to get it up-

THE START FROM TIENTSIN

Lack of Men and Transport Delayed the Ad-Vance on Pekin.
From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 4.-With skies forbiddingly black and sullen and a steady rain falling the advance that we all hope will continue until it reaches Pekin began this afternoon. To-morrow there will be a fight and perhaps the next day another. After that we shall see what next.

It is now six weeks and three days since the attack on the legations began. It is less than six weeks since the expedition under command tsin after its heroic but fruitless effort to reach the capital in time to be of assistance to the When a Jap fell out he was a candidate for a people now penned up there. In that time we have had several messages from the legahim, even his extra pair of hob-nailed shoes. It tions. In their estimates of the time they could hold out against the savages who are seeking their lives the authors of these messages have bankment and the river, near the big bridge been considerably at variance one with anthat the Chinese have managed to blow out of other, but all have agreed that their situation alignment. The tired men were turned into the | was desperate. No one in all the world has realized that better than those who have the thick stalks together and made shelters for been here in Tientsin all the time watching themselves. Gen. Gaselee camped among his the slow growth of the relieving force until Indians by the side of the road. Gen. Chaffee at last it has attained proportions that wartook a compound at the edge of the village rant the making of a start. We, too, have

In the last few days the demand from the the papers of the expeditionary force in it, in home Governments and the outside world, the yard of the adjoining but; but while his as well as from Pekin, has been constant and imperative for a start, but it has been evident that neither Governments nor others have realized the task that is before the men who make up the relief force. Eight nations are represented in Tientsin-British, Russians, Germans, French, Austrians, Italians, Japanese and Americans. Of these the Austrians and Italians have made no preparation to join the relleving column. The Germans have only 300 men here and can do nothing now, although they have so many thousands on the way. The French are going, but with a force so small Others offend and get away. The Russians | that it cannot be counted upon in case of any serious work.

That leaves the real business to be undertaken by the Japanese first, for they are most imerous, and then by the Russians, British and Americans. They have responded to the demand and have made a start, but not one of them was ready, prepared as he should have been or would have liked to be. No one had all his troops. No one had all his transportation. No one had all his commissariat and quartermaster's supplies. All wanted to go and all

wanted to wait. Gaselee, the British Lieutenant-General who came out from India for the campaign, was demanded and justified the taking of risks. Chaffee was itching to go and willing to start bad shape physically, the Fourteenth has no transportation and the horses of the Sixth Cavalry are not yet landed from their transport. The Japanese are anxious to get ahead and have been straining every nerve to get their preparations completed, but at the last they asked for a little more delay. The Russians, too, were for waiting yet a little for more

men now nearly here. It ended, as you know, by everybody starting out with the best he had. Tientsin has been filling up with fighting men so steadily for the last lew weeks that we here had hardly realized the strength of our own forces. We have become accustomed to seeing soldiers about the streets and to meeting all kinds of wagon and pack trains at every corner at any time of the day or night, so that this afterumn, they made an unexpectedly impressive

spectacle. Almost immediately after the taking of the native city the outposts were pushed well forward to the north. The Russians have been occupying the Hei-ku arsenal for about three weeks, with fairly strong camps nearly as far up as that on both sides of the river. The Japanese have had their outposts well out | deluge, the webfeet looking particularly misera the walled city. Every day there have been reconneissances by both Russians and Japanese and the British have taken a hand at it also, but not on a very large scale. Gen. Chaffee rode up to the Hsi-ku arsenal one day and looked over the Chinese line. His opinion of it expressed to one of the officers who accompanied him was epigrammatically vigorous and clear, if not exactly quotable. The reports of these scouting parties differed in some respects. but they were all agreed as to the strength of

To the north of Tientsin the country is flat as a floor and covered with fields of tall kaolian. a grain much resembling our broomcorn, except that it attains a height of between twelve and fifteen feet. The villages that are really road which leads on north to Pekin. Both

resemble high mud walls more than roads. The road to Pao-ting-furises like a canal levee | and marines. to an average height of at least ten feet above the country through which it runs. From a point about three miles out on the Pac-ting-ful and limbers improvised from material captroad a line of trenches runs across the fields to | ured from the Chinese. They have also a batthe village on the right bank of the river just across from Peitsang. In this village, hidden sides these there is the Royal Asiatic Artillery by a clump of trees, the Chinese have one of their many arsenals. On the left bank of the river the line runs from the southern edge | Chinese made war by making faces and throwof Peitsang a mile eastward to the railroad, ing stink pots. How a Chianman could ever thence north along the embankment for a few hundred yards and then across it, ending in a is a mystery. At some remote period he must series of detached works. One road leads up have had a nose. The British number about to the Chinese position on the east and two on the west. All are considerably higher than the surrounding country and all are covered by the artillery of the Chinese.

Somewhereabove Peitsang the Chinese seem to have out the river bank in an attempt to flood the country on their left flank. The Russian reconnoissances report that they have succeeded fairly well and that it will be impossible to turn that position by a swinging flank movement. On their right the Chinese have made good use of water also for where their line rests on the Pao-ting-fu road there seems to be only the at Philadelphia. broad and deep that Junks are sailing on it This means that we must go at the Peitsang

position squarely in front. The Chinese are well intrenched and arme and a frontal attack under such circumstances is likely to be very costly. They have posted 8,000 or 10,000 would arrive before the start | roads and in other places along their line especially at the flanks. It has been no secret here in Tientsin that the strength of this posihesitate about starting forward. They have another stand. Roll them up perhaps even to stand, and it is the common opinion that if the Chinese continue to fight as they have done recently we shall need a stronger erals decided. The question of How lay largely | force than started this afternoon to get through

The Japanese had expected to leave 6,000 Yangtsun for considerable reenforcements. ROWDYISM ON THE DRIVE men here at Yangisun to guard communica- It is the plan to establish a base there to which supplies will be forwarded by rail as soon as

This week has been one of incessant hustle for the Quartermasters in arranging their transportation. The Ninth Infantry had its wagons, and because its Quartermaster had had hard experience with Lawton in the Philippines he got a few extra, just for good measure when the regiment left Manila. Every one of them comes in handy now. The Fourteenth was just as well equipped as the Ninth, except that following the customary American fashion lead off for Pekin to-morrow with supplies for the regiment left Manila a week ahead of the ship that brings its transportation. The marines, being web-footed, never do have any transportation for land service except such as they can organize, and they have been doing that with celerity and skill ever since they landed in China.

The result is that on land the transportation of the Americans is a conglomerate of the big four-mule wagons that every man jack of any other nationality here admires, but says wont work five minutes on the Chinese roads, Chinese carts of all varieties and styles with ponies, mules and donkeys to pull them, and long strings of coolies and other Chinese carrying all kinds of regimental and company plunder on their heads, on their backs, slung from poles. in their arms, on wheelbarrows and in rikshas.

All the other forces have their regular land ransportation and have not had to hustle for it so hard as the Americans. The Japanese supplement their own trains and the British have commandeered a few for the Royal Artillery, and the naval brigade. They have also organized a train of native wheelbarrows. The French have picked up everything they could lay hands on to help out their little pack mules.

The river, however, has been the scene of the greatest activity. Every force is planning to use it as a means of getting the greater part of its supplies up to Tung-chou, the town where we swing off on the last lap to Pekin. Every

being put into shape for storage except that which is to go along with them. Before noon it was all loaded in the big wagon and was waiting with the escort in the street in front of the house. There was much activity in the mission compounds, where the Fourteenth was for pushing ahead. He said the situation quartered, and in the camp of the Ninth. The was like Havelock's before Cawnpore, and marines had made all the preparations they could for a move that they thought was to begin several days ago, and there was net so with what he had, although the Ninth is in | much running around at their quarters. Everywhere about the settlement there was evidence of the coming advance. The Japanese, taking time by the forelock as usual, began sending out their cart and pack trains early in the morning, and by noon had many of them out of the way.

Soon after tiffin the troops began to move out and from then on until dusk there was the steady tramp of men through the streets. The Japanese had got nearly all of their men out of the way by 2 o'clock and the British followed them. They went up the Taku road to the walled city and out the north gate. Our men followed the British. The clouds had been getting more and more ugly all the afternoon, and just as the first of the Fourteenth swung out of their barracks and started down the road a heavy dustatorm broke.

Gen. Chaffee with his staff had been waiting in the street for a few minutes and they turned in ahead of the regiment which Col. Daggett led with the band. They took a side road for the mative city, and just as they turned the corner by the Temperance Hall at the start the rain began to fall in the huge drops that pre saged the downpour which quickly followed. The Ninth and the marines swung out in a and have camped a considerable force beyond ble and displeased about it. Reilly's fine battery followed the Fourteenth.

As soon as the men and the transportation had all passed more Japanese took up the road Just at dusk their three field batteries rumbled by their headquarters. The Generals, Yamaguchi and Fukushima, are to start at 10 o'clock this evening, as will Russian headquarters It is still raining, but to be wet and cold and hungry is part of the business of the soldier as well as of the correspondent. All told there are about 22,000 fighting men

in the relief column. Of these 2,400 are Americans. The Japanese have eleven battalions of infantry, three field and six mountain bat teries of six guns each and three squadrons of cavalry, their squadron being about the same strength as an American troop. In all there are about 12,000 Japanese, not counting road bears away to the westward from the main | First Sikhs, Seventh Rajputs, Twentyfourth Punjab Infantry and First Bengal Lancers, with a naval brigade of sailormen

They have a battery of four of the 12-pounde guns of the cruiser Terrible mounted on trails tery of the Royal Artillery 15-pounders. Bewith its old muzzle-loading 7-pounder screw guns that were good guns in the days when the have thought a stink pot to be a terrible thing twenty-eight hundred.

The Russians have three battallons of infartry, about three thousand fighting men, with four 8-gun field batteries. They also have some machine guns, as have the Americans. Theirs are Maxims, ours Colt automatic and Gatling. For cavalry the Russians have one sotnia of Cossacks, anywhere from 125 to 240. Besides these there are some Frenchmen from Tonkin. They are alleged to number about eight hundred and they have a battery of field guns made before the Centennial celebration

DOESN'T LIKE MODERN WEDDINGS. That Is Why William Artus Kept His Own

Secret for Nearly Three Months. William Artus, the owner of a cutlery store in Brooklyn, and Miss Caroline Karrman, field pieces and machine guns to cover all the | daughter of Mrs. Deretha C. Karmann of 465 Sterling place, were married by the Rev. A. Steimle, pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at his home, 68 Putnam avenue en July tion is what has been making the commanders | 15, but there was no announcement of the

15. but there was no announcement of the marriage until vesterday. The couple have been living at their respective homes but will now settle down to housekeeping in Chester street. Mr. Artus said vesterday:

"I have my own ideas about these affairs. The only reason for keeping the marriage secret was that I wished to avoid any demonstration. I do not like weddings of the present day style, presents and all that sort of thing, so we went quietly to the minister's home to be married. There was no romance in the affair for I had been calling on Miss Karrmann for nine years."

Berough of Brooklyn as a Dwelling Place

UPPER WEST SIDE RESIDENTS WANT IT STOPPED.

Four Young Fellows Arrested There for Dis orderly Conduct Get Off This Time With a Warning, but All Concerned Intend to See That Conditions There Are Improved.

The problem of purifying Riverside Drive was presented to Magistrate Meade in the West Side court yesterday. Four young men all well dressed and of apparently respectable families, were arraigned on the charge of disorderly conduct. They described themselves as Louis Casanova, 21 years old, of 55 West 105th street; Philip Straus, 17 years, of 576 West End avenue; Stewart Huntington, 21 years, of 783 West End avenue, and Harry Douglas, 19

years, of 145 West Eighty-first street. With them appeared Policeman Nerney, their eapter, and against them as complaining witnesses appeared Gen. algoert L. Vielé and Arthur H. Ely, a lawyer at 50 Wall street, who lives at 340 West Eighty-sixth street, and is the brother of the Misses Ely, the proprietors of a school for young ladies at 134 Riverside Drive. Policeman Nerney lined up the four young prisoners and then started in on his story. He had arrested the four young men, he said, at Eighty-seventh street and Riverside Drive at 9:45 o'clock Friday night.

"What were they doing?" asked Magistrate Meade.

"They were in a crowd of perhaps ten or have gathered in a great number of carts to | twelve young fellows who were singing and laughing so loud as to annoy people in the neighborhood," Nerney replied.

"What have you got to say to that?" said the Magistrate, looking at the first of the four Two of them admitted they had been in the crowd, but they said they didn't think they were laughing loud enough to disturb the peace of the heighborhood. The other two said the heighborhood. The other two said had self their houses and joined the crowd to see what was the matter. Then, they said, the policanen picked them up. The Magistrate asked the policemen if he could swear

It is supplies up to Tung-chou, the town where it swipplies up to Tung-chou, the town where it swipplies up to Tung-chou, the town where it swipplies up to Tung-chou, the town where it is supplies up to Tung-chou, the town where it is supplied to the last lap to Pekin. Every and of craft that will float has been gathered a by one or another. The British found a rard above Tientsin where river junks were suit and that was a better find than a vault of sycee. There must have been fifty junks there, most of them apparently just finished. The Japanese in their excursions up the river found a good many of the small, light river boats that are likely to prove especially valuable in this time of low water.

From below the quarters of the Ninth, down in the southern edge of the German concession, all along up the river to the walled city and even beyond, the bank has been fined with junks, and streams of coolies have been running to and fro loading them with the reserve supplies. Yesterday the first of them began to move up as far as they could and still keep within our lines, and to-day all of them that were ready were sent up.

There was great bustling at the house of Mr. Drew, the Commissioner of Customs, this morning. Gen. Chaffee has made his headquarters there, and in the midst of the last preparations for the forward move of the troops the personal baggage of the General and the staff was for them for storage except that

Viele then took Mr. Ely's place and began in a loud tone:

"Your Honor, Riverside Drive used to be a most desirable place in the evenings, but it is fast becoming somewhat undesirable through the actions of young men who go there in the evening in crowds and stand or walk in groups, blocking up the sidewalks and annoying people who wish to walk there. It used to be possible for the ladies to go out and walk around without their hats with as much freedom as in their own yards, but that is becoming impossible. I don't know any of these young men and I didn't see them last night, but I can testify as to the general condition of things there. I don't believe these young men are criminals or anything like it, but they are silly and foolish. They ought to be punished, and this condition of affairs should be changed immediately.

"That's right, General," said Magistrate Meade, "but I don't know what we can do here. Were these young men locked up over night?

"No," said Nerney, "They got bail."

"Well, now I'm going to let them go this time," said the Magistrate. "But we have their names here now and if you ever get them in some overt act which is disorderly and can prove it I will punish them. We have their names and if they come here again before me I will punish them. They can go with this warning."

They went and Gen. Vielé gave them a tongue lashing all the way dewnstairs from the court room.

Polece Captain Schmittberger, when seen

Police Captain Schmittberger, when seen at the West 100th street station, said that the crowds of young men on Riverside Drive had given the police a lot of trouble lately. A Mr. Scott had called up Police Headquarters on the telephone only a few nights ago and complained about it, and Nerney had been stationed plained about it, and Norney had been stationed there to stop all disorderly conduct. The captain said he was going to do everything in his power to keep the Drive quiet and all persons there orderly persons there orderly.

22 BIG CALIFORNIANS. Men. Women and Girls Sail to Try Ranching

in Argentina. For height, broad shoulders and herculeas build, the party of twenty-two Californian cattle raisers who registered at the Stevens House on Thursday night, could hardly be surpassed. They were on their way from Los Angeles to the Argentine Republic, where they intend to raise cattle on a much more extensive scale than they could in California.

The party consisted of the three Pallett

brothers and their families, with five cowboys who had thrown in their lot with the company

brothers and their families, with five cowboys who had thrown in their lot with the company in the hope of making a fortune in the fertile valley of the Platte River.

The three Pallett brothers are each fully of feet in height, have broad muscular shoulders, and tip the scales at 200 pounds. Their wives are nearly as tall and muscular. Two of the brothers have each four daughters and the third brother has three. These eleven girls range in ages from is to 23 years and take after their parents in build.

"Never before," said the night clerk at the hotel, "have we had guests who attracted so much attention, and we frequently have some peculiar people stopping here. The other guests in the house seemed like dwarfs as compared with this Western party.

W. A. Pallett, the oldest brother, when asked for his reason for leaving America, said: "We are all sorry to leave the United States, but all the grazing land is rapidly being settled and, with the increase of the population, the cattle raisers are being driven further West, My family, was interested in the business and first had extensive ranches in Ohio. From there we followed the frontier clear to the Pacific Coast. We go now to Rosario and thence up in the mountains about fifty miles to the broad valley of the Platte River. Great inducements exist there for profitable cattle raising. We have the European markets to sell to, where prices are much higher than in this country; and the cost of raising cattle is not haif as much as it is in Texas, Mexico or Lower Califorina, We have a cash capital of \$45,000 and expect to be joined in Arzentina by another shareholder to the extent of \$5,000. The ranch will be managed on a cooperative basis"

After looking at a few sights of the city the party salled for the Argentine Republic Friday. The regular guests at the Stevens House have not yet stopped talking about the queer arrivals Thursday and they are now wondering what fale awaits the eleven young handsome daughters in the wilds of South America.

ome daughters in the wilds of South America

WANT TO GET MAX SHINBURN. New Hampshire Desires Him to Serve Out His Sentence-Broke Jail 35 Years Ago.

KEENE, N. H., Oct. 6 .- It is learned that the county authorities are having the proper papers made out for the return of the noted bank burglar, Max Shinburn, to the State Prison at Concord, on the expiration of his five-year term at Dannemora Prison on Wednesday, Oct. 10 next. More than thirty-five years ago Shinburn escaped from Concord Prison, where he had been committed a short time before to serve a sentence of ten years for the robbery serve a sentence of ten years for the robbery of the Walpole Savings Bank. He secured his freedom and terrorized his pursuers by means of a wooden revolver whittled out by him in his confinement. After he fied he went to Germany, purchased a baronetey and became quite a famous character. After nearly thirty years he returned to the United States and again began a career of crime. He was tried for the robbery of the Middleburg, N. Y. National Bank, found guilty, and sentenced to Dannemera Prison. He is now about 62 years old, and, if brought back to New Hampshite, is likely to end his career in the Concord Prison.

Edward Gillespie, formerly a policemen stationed in the hallway at Police Headquarters, but for the rast two years a pensioner on the retired list, started yearedar from his home in Staten Island for this city to draw his pay. He dropped dead on the ferry-boat. He was 6 years old. Heart fallers the cause of death.